

The middle of the back is not so much elevated as in *P. mülleri*.

The length of the head is slightly more than one-third of the total without caudal. The eye is twice as long as the snout, and about two-fifths as long as the head. The maxilla is about one-half as long as the head and its posterior extremity is very much widened. The mandible is slightly longer than the maxilla, its length being nearly one-half the greatest height of the body. The width of the interorbital space equals one-half the length of the maxilla. The greatest height of the body equals two-fifths of the total length to caudal base. The least height of the tail equals the width of the interorbital area. The origin of the dorsal is slightly behind the vertical through the origin of the ventral, the distance from tip of snout to the origin of the dorsal being not much more than the length of the anal base. The longest dorsal ray slightly exceeds one-half the length of the head. The length of the dorsal base equals the length of the mandible. The origin of the dorsal fin is considerably in advance of the middle of the total length. The origin of the anal fin is directly under the end of the dorsal. The length of the anal base equals the greatest height of the body, and is not much in excess of the length of the head. The origin of the ventral is almost directly under that of the dorsal. The third ray of the ventral is as long as the eye. The pectoral is one-fourth as long as the total without caudal. The caudal fin is too imperfect to be described.

D. IV, 8; A. III, 24; V. I, 5; Sc. 2-56-12.

This species is dedicated to the distinguished Cuban naturalist, Prof. Félipe Poey.

NOTES ON *EPINEPHELUS NIGRITUS*, *CAULOLATILUS MICRIPS*, AND *CORYPHÆNA HIPPIURUS*.

By TARLETON H. BEAN,

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The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross has recently returned from a cruise off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, bringing to the Museum additional collections of desiderata, among them numerous species of fishes.

Two of the species taken on hand-lines and brought in fresh are referred to in the following paper. One of these is a smallish example of the black grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*, which weighed 32 pounds after evisceration. Because of the comparative rarity of small specimens of this grouper, and also because of the doubt recently expressed by my friend, Professor Jordan, concerning the distinctness of *nigritus* from *morio*, the arrival of a fine young example from a region which is rather outside of its customary range is both interesting and opportune. After studying the Albatross specimen I am strengthened in my opinion that *nigritus* and *morio* are by no means identical, if, indeed, they may even be considered as closely related.

Caulolatilus microps has also been challenged as a synonym of *C. chrysops*, but I find in the present excellent examples additional confirmation of my belief in the specific difference between the two.

The great dolphin, *Coryphæna hippurus*, was sent from Pensacola, Fla., by Mr. Silas Stearns, to whom the Museum is indebted for many collections of great value.

1. *Epinephelus nigritus*. (Holbrook.)

General color chocolate brown. Iris golden. Lower lip and anterior edge of cheek dark. Margin of soft dorsal and caudal with obscure dark band and bounded by rudiments of a very narrow light edge. Spinous dorsal brown, mottled with flesh-color and dusky. A very narrow white margin on the anterior half of the anal and a milky streak along the anal base and posterior margin of the anal. Outer margin of pectoral somewhat lighter than the rest of the fin. Membrane of ventral dark with lighter streaks.

A pair of strong canine-like teeth on each side of the front of the upper jaw and a single canine on each side in front of the mandible. The mandibular teeth small and irregularly arranged anteriorly, and in two distinct series posteriorly. Maxillary teeth in a somewhat broad band, the teeth of the outer series very much enlarged, canine-like. Vomerine and palatine teeth small, in somewhat broad bands.

Posterior margin of preoperculum denticulated and with the points at the angle somewhat enlarged and irregular. Minute denticulations on the interoperculum and a short area of them on the suboperculum, also. Preorbital and lower limb of preoperculum smooth. Gill-rakers furnished with rather large teeth, usually in two series.

Measurements of *Epinephelus nigritus* (No. 37207.)

	Millime- ters.		Millime- ters.
Length to end of middle caudal rays....	860	Anal:	
Body:		Distance from snout	605
Greatest width	132	Length of base	140
Height at ventrals	290	Length of first spine	25
Height at anal origin	221	Length of second spine	47
Least height of tail	100	Length of third spine	64
Head:		Length of first ray	107
Greatest length	338	Length of longest ray	110
Length of longest gill-raker	28	Length of last ray	69
Greatest width	126	Caudal:	
Width of interorbital area	65	Length of middle rays	156
Length of snout	86	Length of external rays	159
Length of operculum	120	Pectoral:	
Length of maxillary	136	Distance from snout	295
Length of mandible	179	Length	147
Distance from snout to orbit	100	Ventral:	
Diameter of eye	42	Distance from snout	335
Dorsal (spinous):		Length	145
Distance from snout	310	Branchiostegals	7
Length of base	250	Dorsal	xi, 14
Length of first spine	59	Anal	iii, 9
Length of second spine	125	Number of developed gill-rakers ..	2, 13
Length of last spine	66	Number of scales in lateral line ..	167
Soft:		Number of transverse rows above later- al line	24
Length of base	181	Number of transverse rows below later- al line	37
Length of longest ray	92		
Length of last ray	47		

2. *Caulolatilus microps*, Goode & Bean.

General color reddish brown. A brown colored spot at the base of most of the scales. A yellow streak under the eye extending forward about half way to the nostril. Spinous dorsal with a broad dark margin interspersed with some vague markings of brownish yellow. Entire margin of soft dorsal with a narrow band of yellow replaced by bluish gray along the extremity of the fin. General color of spinous and soft dorsal bluish gray, mottled with yellowish. Anal bluish white, with the exception of a broad band of yellow along the lower third of the fin, this bounded by a rather broad light-bluish margin. Pectoral mostly dark on the membrane, lighter along the rays. Caudal dark, with some streaks of yellow along the rays. Ventrals whitish. Under surface of head bluish white. Snout, upper lip, and top of head dusky. Iris iridescent with gold, green, and brown. A broad iridescent streak extending from and under the eye forward to the upper lip, this mottled with lighter and traversed by a yellow streak already mentioned. Some faint traces of yellow in the axilla of the pectoral. Some very vague indications of short dusky bands along the sides.

Measurements of Caulolatilus microps.

	Millime- ters.		Millime- ters.
Length to end of middle caudal rays...	540	Anal:	
Body:		Distance from snout	295
Greatest width	72	Length of base	199
Height at ventrals	161	Length of first spine	6
Least height of tail	48	Length of second spine	16
Head:		Length of first ray	35
Greatest length	162	Length of longest ray	53
Length of longest gill-raker	8	Length of last ray	26
Greatest width	73	Caudal:	
Width of interorbital area	41	Length of middle rays	82
Length of snout	69	Length of external rays	112
Length of operculum	44	Pectoral:	
Length of maxillary	59	Distance from snout	161
Length of mandible	71	Length	117
Distance from snout to orbit	82	Ventral:	
Diameter of orbit	26	Distance from snout	179
Dorsal (spinous):		Length	88
Distance from snout	191	Branchiostegals	vi
Length of base	58	Dorsal	vii, 26
Length of first spine	15	Anal	ii, 23
Length of second spine	33	Pectoral	i, 16
Length of last spine	46	Ventral	i, 5
soft:		Number of scales in lateral line	117
Length of base	275	Number of transverse rows above lat- eral line	12
Length of first ray	46	Number of transverse rows below lat- eral line	42
Length of longest ray	56	Number of gill-rakers	8, 15
Length of last ray	25		

3. *Coryphæna hippurus*, Linné.

The example is a male with a very high and nearly vertical forehead. The colors have faded; at present the tail is mostly golden yellow; the sides to a considerable extent show the same color with an overlaying of bronze and a profuse sprinkling of black specks. The iris is yellow. The anal is dusky, intermingled with yellowish. The dorsal is very

dark, this color being intensified in a stripe about as long as the head without the snout, situated a little behind the middle of the fin.

The origin of the dorsal is slightly in advance of the vertical through the front of the orbit. The first twelve rays are simple, spine-like, increasing very rapidly in size so that the twelfth is very many times as long as the first. All the teeth, intermaxillary, mandibular, vomerine, and palatine are in broad bands. The posterior nostril is the larger, its distance from the eye is two-thirds of the length of the eye, and its distance from the tip of the snout is one-third of the length of the mandible. The longest gill-raker is one-half as long as the eye.

Measurements of Coryphana hippurus, L. (No. 37227).

[Locality: Pensacola, Fla.]

	Millime- ters.		Millime- ters.
Length to end of middle caudal rays....	1, 005	Soft Dorsal—Continued.	
Body:		Length of last ray	43
Greatest height	245	Anal:	
Height at ventrals	240	Distance from snout	500
Least height of tail	50	Length of base	422
Head:		Length of longest ray	93
Greatest length	203	Length of last ray	43
Length of longest gill-raker	16	Caudal:	
Greatest width	90	Length of middle rays	55
Greatest height	250	Length of external rays	280
Length of snout	61	Pectoral:	
Length of operculum	53	Distance from snout	217
Length of upper jaw	95	Length	176
Length of mandible	109	Ventral:	
Distance from snout to orbit	68	Distance from snout	250
Distance from eye to angle of fore- head	127	Length	193
Diameter of eye	32	Branchiostegals.....	7
Dorsal (spinous):		Dorsal	xii, 46
Distance from snout	154	Anal	iii, 25
Greatest height	177	Pectoral	18
soft:		Ventral	i, 5
Length of longest ray	177	Number of gill-rakers.....	9

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF LABRADOR, INCLUDING UNGAVA, EAST MAIN, MOOSE, AND GULF DISTRICTS OF THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, TOGETHER WITH THE ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

R.

By LUCIEN M. TURNER.

The scope of country intended to be embraced within the above heading is bounded on the north by Hudson Strait, extending from east to west; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to where the parallel of 50 degrees north latitude strikes the land, then west to the intersection of the 82d degree of east longitude. The western boundary is the 82d degree of west longitude north to Hudson Strait.

The period during which my own observations were made extends from June 15, 1882, to October 3, 1884.

The principal scene of my investigations was in the vicinity of Fort Chimo, situated about 27 miles up the Koksoak River, flowing into